

The Sydney Morning Herald

[SUMMARY per Royal Mail Steamship COLUMBIAN.]

No. 6114. VOL. XXXIX.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

BIRTHS.
On the 5th instant, at Jerrabomberra, near Queanbeyan, Mrs. C. P. Palmer, of a son.
On the 5th instant, at Glenageary, the wife of Mr. B. B. Gooch, of a daughter.
On the 5th instant, at her residence, Campbell-street, the wife of Mr. William H. Gooch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 7th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Father Austin, M. Hartley, Esq., eldest son of the late M. Hartley, Esq., collector of Lincolns Inn, London, to Sarah Sophia, fourth daughter of William Hartley, Esq., of Cumberland-place.

DEATHS.
On the 8th instant, at 11, King-street, Sydney, Frederick Gutter, from smallpox, last arrived by the Cornelia, from Mexico.
On the 8th instant, Walter William, fourth son of Mr. Noah Collier, of Belmont, aged seven months.
On the 8th instant, at Darling Point, Lancetot William, aged 6 months, infant son of Mr. C. B. Collier, of Belmont.

On the 7th instant, at a late and painful sickness of nearly three years, the beloved wife of Mr. Abraham Telford, late of Bathurst, West India, and now of Sydney, she deeply regretted the loss of her dear husband, who died on the 5th instant, at 11, Harrington-street, Caroline Telford, infant daughter of Mr. William J. Taylor, aged three months.
On the 8th instant, at Canterbury-gate, Sydney, Christiana, youngest daughter of the late John Robinson, of Bathurst, died of smallpox, aged 10 years.
On the 8th instant, at her residence, Kent-street, Sydney, Mrs. George Hardwick, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—The VICTORIA, a steamer leaves Sydney daily for this favourite watering place, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARAFFIN STEAMERS.—From Sydney at 9 a.m. 1.15, and 4 p.m.
From Manly at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Ryde, at 7.45 a.m., returning at 6 p.m.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG.—This day, SATURDAY, at 11 a.m.
From Manly, at 9 a.m. From Parramatta, at 4 p.m.

STEAM TO WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, AND SHALHAVEN.
WOLLONGONG, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.
KIAMA, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.
SHALHAVEN, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The PATRICKSON, for MORPETH, on MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
H. R. N. S. N. Col's Wharf, foot of Market-street, January 9.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
ALLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON, (SATURDAY), at 11.
BOOMBA, to MORTON RAY and IPSWICH, (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 9.
WARAPAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The GRAPTON, Captain WYMAN, from Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock p.m.
KIRKMAN and CO., agents.

STEAM TO TWOPOLO BAY.—The T. S. N. Co.'s Iron Steamer, TARMAN, will call at EDEN, TWOPOLO BAY, on her passage from Grafton Wharf to Sydney, on about SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s Iron Steamer, WARRAMUN, will leave the Port of Sydney, on about SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—First vessel for NEW ZEALAND, the clipper schooner ARIEL, THOMAS EVER, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. She has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or to GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-street.

FOR AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.—The clipper schooner GREGORY, Captain DUNN, is to sail for AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS, on the 15th instant, with a cargo of wool, and will be despatched with all possible haste.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain, on board; or to GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-street.

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PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.
VERY OLD FRIEND.—Your letter is duly received. Please a plain time and place where you can be interviewed in the next week.

IF THIS should meet the eye of RICHARD CROWTHER, from Ballarat, in Victoria, who arrived in the colony about the year '28 or '29, he will hear of his son WILLIAM CROWTHER, residing in the colony, and who can afford any information respecting him is requested to have the goodness to communicate the same to WILLIAM CROWTHER, Hyde Post Office.

IF THIS should meet the eye of WILLIAM ELIOTT, Richmond, from Derby, England, can hear of his brother W. ELIOTT, at JAMES MILLAR'S, Campbell-street, four '29th.

PETER and WILHELM STENZ, from Germany, who arrived in Sydney about five years ago, can hear of their brother HILARIUS STENZ, by applying to Mr. JOHN DOYLE, butcher and stationer, No. 48, Murray-street, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

IF THIS should meet the eye of GEORGE or THOMAS WILSON, lawyers, who were at Beechworth, Ovens district, Victoria, about twelve months ago, their sister MARY ANN WILSON, now residing at Mr. J. M. Wilson, 215, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MICHAEL KELLY.—Mr. DELOHERY received your testimonial to-day. They had been mislaid by a servant, but he has now recovered them.

MISSING SON.—FIVE POUNDS reward will be given by the mother of DANIEL BOON, aged 20, native of Cammerlain; when last heard of, he was at Benning diggings, in the month of August, 1855. Any information given of him, either dead or alive, shall receive the above reward from his distracted mother. Application to Mr. WILLIAM RAE, publican, near Elizabeth-street North; or JOHN RAE, publican, Picton.

THOMAS LEECH is requested to call on WALTON CHURCH, at the H.R.N.S. Company's Wharf, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

PARAMATTA.—A Choral Musical Entertainment will take place at the Red Cross Hotel, on THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission, 2s.; reserved seats, 5s.

DANCING ACADEMY.—William-street. Mr. J. W. Wilson, who has been to the United States, will give a series of lectures on the subject of the human mind, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission, 2s.; reserved seats, 5s.

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THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Annual Bazaar will be held in a spacious and airy building, expressly erected for the purpose of Hyde Park, by the kind permission of the Hyde Park Improvement Committee, on THURSDAY, January 12th, 1858.

On WEDNESDAY, January 12th, 1858, and THURSDAY, January 13th.

The object of this Bazaar is to pay off the debt already incurred in purchasing a residence for the Sisters of Charity, and a Free Hospital for the suffering poor of the country.

St. Vincent's Hospital is earnestly recommended to the patronage and protection of every Christian and philanthropic person in the community, as an institution in which our fellow-creatures, suffering from the twofold affliction of disease and poverty, will be received and attended by those gentle nurses of the merciful, the Sisters of Charity. Invalids of all religious denominations are received into the institution.

The Bazaar will be under the special patronage of His Grace the ARCHBISHOP, who has warmly expressed the deep interest he feels in the result.

Mr. Bapst, with his characteristic generosity, has promised to spare no pains or expense in the decoration of the Bazaar Pavilion.

By the kind permission of Colonel Stratton and the officers of the 7th Regiment, the splendid Band of that distinguished corps will be present, and by permission of Captain Lovell the fine band of the artillery will also be present.

It may be useful to remember that the last Bazaar held in aid of the "Good Shepherd" while the one now announced will be for the purpose specified above.

N.B.—In the opinion of many friends to this Bazaar, Hyde Park was considered a more eligible site than the Market Street.

DENISON WARD PYROMETER.—COWPER, C.M.P. BELL, WILSHIRE, DALLAY. A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Ward will be held at Mr. WILSHIRE'S, 215, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Local Committee for securing the re-erection of the monument.

The candidates will attend.

Central Committee Room, 215, Pitt-street, Sydney.

POWELL CAMPBELL, WILSHIRE, DALLAY. Ward Committee will meet every evening, at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Bapst's, 215, Pitt-street, Sydney.

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FLOUR. FLOUR.—Best Adelaide Flour on SALE.
W. W. BUCKLAND.

GROCEERIES. STORES. Macquarie-place.—Fisher of Perth,
Perryman and Son's Company; quality guaranteed.
W. W. BUCKLAND.

MATS.—\$400 best blue Bangor, Coventry and
Dunelm Mats, Fire Bricks, &c., on SALE.
W. W. BUCKLAND.

ENGINEERS' BOYLES.—Donlon's examined
glass on SALE. W. W. BUCKLAND.

DONLON'S STOVES. Broad Pass, Jara, Java, &c.,
on SALE. W. W. BUCKLAND.

DRAIN PIPES and Barthelemy-Pipe.—A constant
supply of Donlon's patent glazed stoneware pipes,
Jamaica, water-closet pans, &c., on SALE. W.
W. BUCKLAND, sole agent for Deinton and Co.

TWO HATHENWARE BUYERS.—Assorted crates of
Hathenware bowls, jars, jugs, mugs, plates,
cups and saucers, glass, &c., packed in strong crates for
exportation on SALE. W. W. BUCKLAND.

FOR SALE, Job Warehouse, York and Berwick
streets—
American brooms, 9s. 6d. per dozen
Ditto doblin pags, 8s. 3d. per gross
Doyle's No. 1 hair bair, first quality, 15s.
Ditto drub ditto, 8s.
Window holland
Paper bags ditto.
J. H. ASHER.

FOR SALE, YORK AND BERKACK STREETS.
Dockworthy's brown stout, 8d. 6d. dozen
Bryan's porter, quarts, 10s. 3d. dozen
Clarke's doblin, 10s. 3d. dozen
Byars' ale, ditto, 10s. 3d. dozen
Ditto, plinta, 7s. 3d. dozen
In cask and old tom
Oosey's sherry
Raynolds' port
Martell's brandy.
J. H. ASHER, wine, spirit, provision, and commission
merchant.

FOR SALE, 100 boats Navy Canvas, cheap. **J. H.
ASHER,** job warehouse, Berack-street.

FOR SALE, 6000 feet Hobart Town Scouting, 3 x 5,
1s. 6d. 100 feet. **J. H. ASHER,** Berack-street.

NEW GOODS. Just opened, at Vimiera, La Hague,
and Dunedin. The undersigned has to
inform their numerous friends and customers in town and
country that their goods, at Vimiera, La Hague, and
Dunedin are now open for inspection at their Ware-
house, in King-street, are of the best workmanship and
superior quality, the whole being landed in the best possi-
ble condition, consisting of the undermentioned articles:
Caroline naps, in walnut and rosewood, very handsome
ditto lounge chairs, ditto
Victoria lounges, ditto ditto, ditto
Moss chairs, to match, ditto, ditto, ditto
Drawing-room chaise, various patterns, ditto, ditto
Victoria easy chair, ditto ditto
Marble-top cheffoniars, with plate-glass backs and doors,
ditto ditto, ditto
Lobby set, 4x4, 4x6 inches, and 4 feet, ditto ditto
Oral low tables, ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Occasional tables, ditto ditto ditto
Card tables, ditto ditto, ditto
Sideboard with mahogany backs
Mahogany and oak hall chairs
Mahogany and oak hat-stands, and chairs to match
First-class telescope dining-tables, with screw
drawings, or chairs, in mahonee mahoeo
Ditto dining-room chairs
And a great assortment of red and white hallow-back bed-
room chairs
Chiffery ditto
Caneberry whodons, in walnut and rosewood
Music stools ditto
Portable music seats
Double folding sofa-bedsteads
Veranda ditto
Reclining chairs
Lavender and superior quality
Fancy children's chairs
Handsome dinner services
Breakfast and tea-setts, white and gold
Silver cornucopia, Parquet-dress
Fancy table mats
Ladies' folding cane-seated chairs
Table sets, various superior quality
Superior mahogany dumb waiters
Butlers trays and stands
Shower baths, with and without free pumps
Toilet service, ditto ditto
Riders, with and without leather backs, &c., too nume-
rous to particularize. Also, a large assortment of
Kidderminster carpets
Rugs and tapestry dits
Flanneau behaviour, chaise and door-alps
Table covers, superior quality
Ocos three door-mats
Big wall mats
Coat matting, various widths
Oil cloth, various widths and patterns. Also,
A large assortment of furniture, &c., too numerous to
particularize.
The whole, together with their original stock of colonial
manufactured furniture, will be sold at low prices, so as to
enable them to receive orders daily expected to arrive
per Landow and others to come.
JOHN HILL, Junior, and SON, Cabinet Makers and
Importers, 100, King-street.

TO CARRIAGES and others.—To BE LET or LEASE,
a Public-house, on the Western Road, now in good
trade, with good paddocks, and plenty of water. Fur-
ther particulars apply at Mr Maurice O'Connell, St.
Mark's Church, South.

RUSSELL'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.—The
undersigned beg to inform their customers and the
public generally that, amongst several improvements lately
made by him, he has been enabled to produce a new stove,
they have so constructed them that house coal or wood,
instead of charcoal, may be used as fuel, thereby causing a
considerable saving.
The above lately made have given general
satisfaction, and the prices are from this date, still further
reduced.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

N.B.—A large assortment of ranges, full and half
register grates, &c., always on hand.

SELLING OFF.—Selling off, at T. MOORE'S Fur-
niture and Bedding Warehouse, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

LOR BEDSTEADS.—Very cheap, at T. MOORE'S
Furniture Warehouse, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

FURNITURE.—Furniture, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S
Furniture Warehouse, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

BAGS.—Bags for SALE, made by machinery.
Stann Mill, Kent-street South.

KAPRES FIXTURES.—The undersigned have a
quantity of Kapres Fixtures for SALE, by private
contract, at the residence of MR HUGHES, auctioneer and
agent, 40, George-street.

WHOLESALE TOBACCO STORES. 290, Geor-
ge-street. **J. SAWYER** respectfully announces that
he has taken over the business of Messrs. GOSNOLD &
directly opposite the Old Treasury, where he intends carry-
ing on the Wholesale Tobacco and Cigar Trade. In
recommencing business it may be necessary to state to
his friends and the public in general, that their interest shall be iden-
tified with his own, as from many years' experience both
in this colony and in England, it was prepared, both in price
and quality, to supply them as cheap as anywhere in Sydne-
y. In soliciting the public patronage, **J. S.** pledges
himself to devote the strictest care and attention to the
execution of every order that may be favoured with.
**J. SAWYER, Wholesale Tobacco Stores, 290, Geor-
ge-street.**

FOR A L.M. Steam Engines, in Log or Pitch. Apply to
HOLDSWORTH, boat builder, Circular Quay.

TIMBER, going at such Prices as afford every inducement
to purchase. The well-selected impregnation of
timber through which the Government of Oregon Timber must be
cleared off to close seasons.
Memo.—Do not lose this opportunity.
HUGHES MOORE & CO., Agents, 8, Queen
Street.—Ballan Eyr Grant and Glover, on SALE, at
A. H. PRESCOTT'S, Sussex-street.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN to the inhabitants of
Sydney and suburbs, that Meat of the best quality
is to be had at the following low prices, viz.:—

	s.	d.
Beef steaks per lb.	0	3
Rump steaks.....	0	4
Corn'd Beef, from ..	0	4
" do "	0	2½
Whole or half sheep..	0	3
Free-quarter mutton ..	0	3½
Half-quarter mutton ..	0	3
Pork	0	7
Lamb and Veal, superior quality, cheap, at the shop		
tended by, late 567, George-street South, past the Haymarket.		

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—A FRANKLIN has
received a large assortment of all kinds of Hats,
suitable for the season, also Cap Trimmings. An assort-
ment of military and naval caps, &c. Orders may be
sent to **J. FRANKLIN**, 146, George-street, opposite the Exchange Hotel.

VANDELAN SUN BLINDS on SALE, and made to
order. **S. FULLMER**, 284, Pitt-street South.

By the Columbian.

Thursday, 10th December, 1357.

[illegible]

The members of this body, by-the-by, have raised the salary of the Mayor to £100. We do not think this is a very high salary, but it is a little more than the Aldermen, that the present Mayor ought to have a cheque for the difference. And we recommend to the serious attention of the Aldermanic body, a letter from the *Standard* of the 11th inst. in which is given the morning's *Horrid*. We ask with him—What about the public baths that have been so long talked about? It cannot quite agree with Aprons in some things. The Fagots have a place to go to, and too exposed by water and by land to render mid-day bathing there a desirable sort of thing. We have seen the Aldermen, and they are poor. Why this perpetual opposition to cleanliness? One of the aldermen returned at the last elections a letter unsolicited by a *quo* *seorsim*. The first and second had, one or both of them, limited to pay over their outstanding rates; and it was held that a payment of all arrears was a condition precedent to the election of an Alderman.

The Judges of the Supreme Court sat until a late hour on Christmas Eve to decide an important question of international law which had been raised by a rule made by the Admiralty in 1864, that a vessel captured by the master to be arrested and held to bail for

On Thursday Mr. Thornton presided in the City Council as mayor for the last time, and received a vote of thanks from his colleagues for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. On the propriety of this vote we have the greatest pleasure in concurring. As the first mayor under the new regime, Mr. Thornton has had a most difficult task to perform, and he has performed it well. He has been a most able solicitor, then took the chair as mayor elect for the present year.

From 2nd to 8th January.

On Monday, the first meeting on 'Change was held in the public hall of the Bazaar, and nearly all the members or representatives of the principal mercantile firms and leading brokers attended, and at half-past seven the business portion of the evening was over. There were present at least six hundred persons present. Although for upwards of an hour an animated conversation was going on in groups in different parts of the Hall, we did not hear of any actual sale of shares. It is, however, generally a desire to effect sales. It is clear from the

OUR ARCHITECTURAL ADVANCEMENT, &c.

Visitors from the sister colonies, who have previously resided in Sydney, invariably express no inconsiderable amount of gratification on observing the marked improvements so strikingly displayed in the numerous public buildings which adorn our city. The progress towards completion of the University was what that could be desired, until the present political arrangements caused a complete stoppage of the work, owing to there being no actual power in existence qualified to vote a grant of public money. The acceptable resuscitation apparent at our too long neglected Cathedral, the noble additions to St. Mary's, and the

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.
THE arrival of Miska Hauser from Melbourne for a time touched up the music looking public from the state of lethargy into which it had been thrown.

CENTRAL POLYNESIA.

We have been favored with the perusal of several private letters from Samoa and the Friendly Islands from which we have made the following summary :

Everything at Samoa is in a very disorganised state. There was once among the foreign residents the semblance of a governmental union which served keep them in some sort of order ; but even this has long since ceased to exist.

King George of Tonga, the ruling chief of the

tion and discussion, the persons present will be called upon to vote for or against the proposition, and a list of the number in favour of or against the measure will be made.

25. In case of any wilful damage done to the funds,

an offender to pay a fine, the parents or guardians of such offender should his age not exceed fifteen years, shall be liable for the amount of the fine.

ny au/nla news-page

VESSELS ARRIVED IN SYDNEY DURING THE MONTH.

Liverpool	.....	2	...	1408	...	9
Glasgow	.....	1	...	401	...	
Bremen	.....	1	...	657	...	244
China	.....	2	...	896	...	
Manila	.....	1	...	2398	...	1
Sourabaya	.....	2	...	694	...	1
Mauritius	.....	1	...	170	...	
New York	.....	1	...	377	...	
Batavia	.....	1	...	162	...	1
Madras	.....	1	...	571	...	8
San Francisco	.....	2	...	616	...	31
South Sea Islands	.....	3	...	151	...	5
		25		13,941		419

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM SYDNEY DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.	
ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
No. of Passengers.	No. of Passengers.
London	104
Liverpool	24
Bremen	244
Cherbourg	9
Genoa	244
Yanina	1
Batavia	1
Madras	1
San Francisco	1
South Sea Islands	1
Melbourne	451
New Zealand	51
Van Diemen's Land	51
South Australia	4
.....	998
.....	464
Increase	463

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.	
December 11.—R. M. S. European, 1492 tons, Captain Parrott,	For Southampton.
For	By
Suez via Melbourne	1

[illegible]

VESSELS LOADING FOR LONDON

La Hogue was out on the 14th, loaded with the following passengers and cargo: Mr. and Mrs. Walker and daughter, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Miss Christie, Mr. Culvert and 5 children, Miss Edmond, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham 5 children and servant, Mrs. Andrew 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. W. W. Walker and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Child and 2 children and servant, Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Price 3 children and servant, Mr. E. W. Jackson, 16 adults, 4 children in the cabin, 10 children in the steerage, and 1 child in the hold.

The Water Hood has only been four weeks in harbor, during which time she has carried 10,000 bushels of cargo, and has taken 2000 bushels wool, 2000 qt. oil, pearl shell, and has a full ship in the hold.

The Dungen Dunbar will sail positively on this February as per advertisement. It has been seen by the annexed list of passengers that this ship has obtained a large cargo.

of about 3000 tales worth, 40 tons copper ore, 500 bags gum, 100 tons of rice, 1000 lbs. sugar, 1000 lbs. coffee, Mr. Campbell and servant, Mr. and Miss Bradley (3). Madame and Miss Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Gladys Lang and family, Captain and Mrs. J. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Rogers, J. and C. B. Hewson, Mr. Robert Jenkins and family, Captain Punksen, Mrs. and Miss Punksen, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bushy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Owsay and child, and 30 in the stevedore's hold. The Granite City left at five o'clock, she has asst present 15,000 hours, 1000 rifles and 5000 rounds of ammunition will sail on the 1st February.

The Clyde has been laid on for London, and has the greatest cargo of dead weight on board; she will have a full complement. The Ansel for Antwerp, is reported to sail on the 15th instant; she has aboard 6000 cases of wine, 1000 barrels of flour, 1000 bags of rice, 1000 boxes, 1000 barrels, and 600 bales wool. Mr. McKinkley, an passenger by her.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

December 9.—Phonox, (A.), for Shanghai.

December 14.—Shamrock, sail for Guam; Crishna, for Hongkong.

December 15.—Harvest, and Crystal Palace, sail for Korea; Tor, for Japan.

December 18.—San Bird, for San Francisco.

December 20.—Monah, for Calcutta.

December 21.—Wild Wave, for Georgia.

December 24.—Elizabeth Ann, for Batavia.

REPORTS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.—The Ocean left Tahiti on the 20th inst., bound for the Navigator, and when off there spoke the American whaler Albatross, 23 months out, 1690 barrels, also the Albatross, at Kama, bonded home. "The Koning William, from Honolulu, 18 months out, 1700 barrels, and the New Bedford, 18 months out, 1800 barrels, both of New Bedford, arrived at the same place on the 8th inst., with 160 barrels taken since leaving Honolulu. The Albatross was captured by the crew of the New Bedford, an American whaling ship Othello, of New Bedford, Captain John A. Beckman, fifty-two months out, having taken during her cruise since leaving Honolulu about one lot; intending carrying a few more about New Zealand.

REPORTS OF CASUALTIES.

The Lawrence Brown, from London, touched the ground inside the Sydney Heads, but was towed out the next day without receiving any damage.

The schooner L'Esperance had some very heavy weather on the passage out. In latitude 47° 30' S., longitude 101° E., she encountered a severe gale, which continued until 10 P.M., when it lulled somewhat.

[illegible][illegible]

opper-lashed throughout, and is expected to be launched in the latter part of the month, and is adapted for the deck to give ample cabin accommodation. No expense will be spared by her builder to render her in every respect the most perfect vessel of her kind. She is to be fitted with the best steel engine will be pronounced A1, and a credit to the colony.

The new vessel of the Government, the steamer of naval architecture, built by Mr. Alexander Newton, at a yard, Pelican, Manning River, was launched on the first of January, and is expected to be ready for service in the latter part of the month. She is named the Mel Isaac Newton, and her dimensions are as follows:—Length 100 feet 6 inches; beam 20 feet 6 inches; draught 12 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches. Upon the arrival of this new vessel in Sydney, she will be for sale.

It is expected that the vessel, of about 12 tons, which has just been launched from the Yard of Mr. Reynolds, at Balmain, in model she is perfect, and should have completed within a few days. It is expected that she will compete with all the snails of the colony, some up to her appearance, who will best say what effect in these waters.

We are happy to state that Captain Williamson has made some very interesting and important, the steam-ship Williamson has remained in Watson's Bay after sundown, so as to be in readiness to assist vessels that may require towing, as he has the benefit of the tide. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for service in the latter part of the month. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for service in the latter part of the month. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for service in the latter part of the month.

(Simeonbath) fell from the poop overboard. A life buoy thrown to him, and in a few seconds afterwards one of the mates came down with your lowering apparatus, was in the act of picking him up, when he said, "I am already dead," before many of the people forward knew that an alighting had occurred. As the youngster had caught the life-buoy, it is possible we might have saved him if our boats had been hung out, and secured in the ordinary way; but there were no other shares about the ship, and he was likely would have perished if he had been many minutes in the water. We may consider that the life of this lad was saved by having a life-buoy fitted with your apparatus, and I send you this letter that may add one more to the list of lives saved by your invention. I am, Sir, very truly, Sir, your obedient servant, J. H. G. G.

[illegible]

	1890	1891	1892
Germany	1,462	883	6,381
France	1,114	353	4,243
Italy	1,386	307	2,516
Spain	1,110	—	8,216
Sweden	1,403	—	1,611
Denmark	1,414	136	7,631
Belgium	2,394	—	—
Switzerland	2,771	—	—
Portugal	2,683	129	2,248
Spain	2,683	34	1,434
Total	49,842	7,355	99,322

	FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER,	DECEMBER,
Germany	1,830	2,500
France	5,500	3,674
Italy	6,000	11,000
Spain	—	—
Sweden	4,366	—
Denmark	1,830	3,860
Belgium	965	1,000
Switzerland	1,533	—
Portugal	1,830	101,000
Spain	1,817	10,000
Sweden	—	91,233
Denmark	3,254	26,000
Belgium	715	11,500
Switzerland	—	16,000
Portugal	—	—
Spain	—	—

Armenians	77	10,000
Azerbaijanis	48	5,000
Basia Maria	980	—
Baphas	—	—
Bavaria, British	1,428	5,000
Basia O'Brien	—	—
Bombay	6,167	88,434
Bombay	5,140	—
Bombay	1,077	10,000
Bombay	187	14,000
Bombay	3,500	31,000
Bombay	213	—
Bombay	108	—
Bombay	18	500
Bombay	113	7,000
Bombay	474	74,000
Bombay	100	1,000
Bombay	1,000	3,000
Bombay	—	—
Bombay	898	—
Bombay	—	—
Bombay	908	5,000
Bombay	—	—
Bombay	43	—
Bombay	—	—
Bombay	5,000	—
Bombay	—	—
Bombay	87	—
Total	62,190	628,517

AS BY THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL COMPANY'S STRAITS		
RECEIVED	Letters	Newspapers.
Canada	5,058	8,545
.....	2,941	10,211
European*	10,610	18,721
Columbian	14,912	19,138
.....	1,167	8,507
European	14,931	23,254
Columbian	14,912	20,763
.....	17,173	24,703
.....	13,160	16,899
.....	10,300	16,899
Columbian	10,357	35,267
	132,078	250,774
EXPANDED		
Canada	14,898	17,390
.....	13,281	14,523
European	14,912	16,652
Columbian	14,912	17,173
.....	17,692	20,440
.....	17,692	17,144
Columbian	20,130	27,600
.....	33,955	35,271
.....	33,955	35,271
City of Sydney	10,973	23,012

Direct from England.	195,581	260,208
	195,581	260,208

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

IN our last summary, dated December 9th, 1877, the Share Market has been almost inactive, and prices have remained stationary. The yearly meetings of the Commercial and Stock Banks and General Assurance Companies will take place towards the end of the month, and it is anticipated that the dividends declared, with the exception of the Commercial Bank, will be the same as last half-year. During year 1857, which has just run its course, there have been several marked fluctuations in

Stock and Share Market. At the commencement of 1887 there was a downward tendency, and prices ruled lower than they had for some time previously; but in April a better feeling was evinced, and shares of all the dividend-paying Companies, as well as Government securities, rose considerably. This advance was maintained until October, when, owing to tightness in the Money Market, combined with the news from England of the high rate of interest ruling there, the market began to drop, and the prices of all securities outstanding their dividends have been falling since that time before declared, have given way, and in some instances the fall in prices, as compared with the quotations of 31st December, 1886, show a decline from £5 to £2 per share. The Commercial Bank and Union Bank of India are £5. to £6. per share, and the

Bank of New South Wales remain at the same price, £45 per share. Australian Iron and Steel Company and Gaslight Company have advanced 10s. per share. Australasian Steam Navigation Company and Hunter River New South Navigation Company are 10s. per share. General Assurance Company have improved 10s. per share, and New South Wales 5s. per share. Government Debentures all descriptions are dull of sale. In April, 1877, there was a great demand for this security the Interminables advanced to one per cent. premium. Since that period, however, the market has been glutted by the continued issues of Government and Interminables, and are almost unsaleable. Those due in 1880 are dated at 98, and the twenty years' Debentures at 96. The great demand for money in

and has no doubt affected the price of the securities, but there is also the fact that the Government want to borrow £400,000, £500,000 or £600,000, and the Treasury has been asked to be ready to issue Treasury bills bearing 5 per cent. interest. Until this loan is raised, the Government cannot anticipate any improvement in the market for the securities. Besides the causes of the depression taken by the Banks of allowing interest on deposits has materially added to the flatness of the stock and share market, as it is believed by many that these institutions will not be able to pay the handsome dividends they have been paying during the last two years. The interest rates of discount have continued throughout the past year at 6 per cent. for bills having 90 days to run, 7 per cent. for 125 days, and 8 per cent. for 180 days. At this time the following table will show the difference between the rates of discount and the rates of interest on deposits.

receipts derived from Postage for the
1856 were £29,458 10s. 11d.; for 1857,
£8 12s. 3d. Increase, £2830 1s. 4d.
amount received for fines and forfei-
for the year 1856 was £9731 12s. 3d.; for
£8113 7s. 4d. Decrease, £1618 4s. 11d.
fees of office received during 1856,
ted to £26,421 15s. 3d.; during 1857,

17. 5d. Increase, 22827 2s. 2d.
railway tolls during the year 1856,
to £11,157 4s. 7d.; during 1857,
5s. 2d. Decrease, 1738 19s. 5d.
assessment on stock for the year 1856,
1,387 7s. 8d.; for 1857, £3,240 13s. 9d.
£1,852 9s. 11d.
revenue derived from the sale of Govern-
ment property during 1856, was £1343 13s. 6d.;
1857, £2600 12s. 9d. Increase, £1256
11s. 10d.
reimbursements in aid of expenses in-
curred by Government for the year 1856,
to £33,889 19s. 3d.; for 1857,
17 6s. 1d. Decrease, 19,352 13s. 4d.
miscellaneous receipts for the year 1856,
£32,944 11s.; for 1857, £18,691 9s. 9d.
Decrease, £14,253 1s. 3d.
immigration remittances for the year 1856,

to £13,701 6s.; for 1857, £18,162 1s. Increase, £4461 0s. 10d.

revenue derived from special receipts the year 1856, was £39,203 6s. 5d.; 1857, £40,448 4s. 9d. Increase, £1244 1s. 3d.

total amount of revenue for the year 1856 £158,468 16s. 8d.; for the year 1857, £170,301 0s. 8d.

increase on the several heads of revenue the year 1857, as compared with 1856, to £162,777 13s. 2d.; the decrease on the several heads of revenue, £24,945 0s. 2d.

There is, therefore, an increase of £23,832 4s. in favour of the total revenue of the year 1857.

EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNTS.

EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

ESTATES SURRENDERED OR PLACED UNDER SEQUESTRATION, SINCE LAST SUMMARY.		Stated liabilities. Stated assets.	
Stimmons, Sydney, agent (compulsory)	.....	
Polk, bushholder	2643 31 3	4413 0 6	
Beth Jones, Sydney,	111 12 6	100 12 6	
Martin Williams, Syd- ney, partner	733 7 4	259 0 6	
Maxwell, Campdena, do- ing business as "House- man"	942 1 6	123 0 6	
William H. Hooke, Syd- ney, partner	546 14 11	100 0 0	
William H. Hooke, Syd- ney, partner	302 13 0	63 10 4	
William Jameson, and his Co., do, agents (compulsory)	.....	
W. H. Hooke, Sydney, partner	119 71 11	25 0 0	
W. H. Hooke, Syd- ney, partner	663 11 0	85 0 0	
Taylor, Parramatta, partner	.....	

[illegible]

request for grooming, gardening, cutting wood, clearing, and at times as much the better, team drivers; and, in the case of the latter, the demand is not so adequate to the demand. There are many other periods of the year when the demand for men is not so good, but, as no business, but some of whom leave every year, we can turn them back to anything, and eventually to the business of the winter.

OLIVER STAINES,
Mayor, King and Castlegarth streets.

The departure of another steamer for England, without the arrival of last month's steamer, has left the port of trade to our arrivals, also, of immigrant vessels are not so numerous as in the past, and the demand in our labour market is not so good as it was some years ago.

The suitable hands for agricultural purposes are now occupied with harvest work, which is proving very profitable to the farmer, and the price of labour is 5/- to 6/- a week. Wages, for all good farming single men, are 10/- to 12/- a week, and for married men 12/- to 14/- for ploughmen, and 14/- to 16/- for harrowmen, and 16/- to 18/- for sowing and reaping. We can see no reason to apprehend any serious shortage of labour, and the demand for men is not so great as it was some years ago, and there is no great likelihood of any late European arrivals.

It is probable that there have, recently come into the country, a number of men who have been employed in the coal mines, and who, although the demand for men is not so good as it was some years ago, the next immigrants that arrive will be quickly engaged.

TOWN.		PER ANNUM, (cents).	
	S. & A.	Male servants	... \$50 \$100
all time	10 10 10	Cooks	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Household	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Barmaids	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Womens	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Gardeners	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Domestic	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Married couples	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	General female servants	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Household	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Laundresses	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Barmaids	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Womens	... 40 60
... 10 10 10	10 10 10	Domestic	... 40 60
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the day of reckoning. Those who voted against the Land Bill, and the Assessment Bill, did so with a perfect knowledge of what would be the effect of outvoting the Ministry. They knew that the division would send them back to those who had elected them to the Legislature, and so far from deprecating such a result, they openly avowed it to be their desire to bring that consummation to pass as soon as possible. Such conduct on their part affords at least a fair presumption that they feel confident that they can justify their votes before the country.

The Assembly sat in judgment on the COWPER Land Bill and found it wanting. The judges are now in their turn to be judged. They stand before the tribunal of the people, to have their conduct with regard to that measure approved or condemned. Did the Assembly do right or wrong to reject the Land Bill? That is the question which is now put to the country, so far as a judgment on the late members is concerned. Was it, as Mr. COWPER says it was, an equitable settlement of the land question? Would it have promoted the steady prosperity of the colony? Would it have opened and kept open an ample field for the settlement of a constantly increasing population? Would it have locked up the lands, or unlocked them? Would its adoption as the law of the land have been a curse or a blessing? Is the country glad to be quit of it, or is it desirable that the same measure should be re-introduced and passed as quickly as possible? If the people are of the latter opinion, then they should not only exert themselves to send back to Parliament all those members who supported Mr. COWPER, but as many more as can be found to hold the same views. But if the people do not approve of the bill, can not commend its having been voted for, and do not wish to see it revived, they can give their votes at the hustings accordingly, so as to express a decided opinion as to the past, and take securities for the future.

The Orders in Council were intended to settle the land question. In that they have failed, for the question is not settled. The effect of them has been to add one additional element of complication to the discussion. When they were issued, statements thought it possible to foresee the destiny of Australia, and considered it reasonable to fix the mode of occupying its soil for eight or fourteen years. But events have transpired within that period which they never dreamt of, events which could have been foreseen would have prevented the issue of those Orders, or at least have greatly modified them. Those Orders were not only unsuited to what has turned out to be the condition of Australia, but they were themselves vague and undetermined. Notwithstanding the pains that were taken in drawing them up, notwithstanding the numerous consultations and discussions that were held with respect to their various provisions, they are asserted after all to utter an uncertain sound. Different interpretations, all plausible, and all defended, are put upon their provisions. The squatters read them one way, the Governments have read them another way, while a portion of the public construe them differently still. That some rights have accrued under those Orders, scarcely anybody denies, but what is the direct extent and legal validity of those rights is disputed. Whether the squatters are open or not to indefinite assessment for general purposes, and whether their runs are resumable for agriculture, without compensation, are points as much debatable now as the character of the pastoral tenure was before the Orders were issued. The land question is not settled, and it requires to be settled.

It requires settlement both on commercial and political grounds. While unsettled, it will be a source of weakness to the colony, and a hindrance to its progress. It will be a source of weakness to the colony, and a hindrance to its progress. It will be a source of weakness to the colony, and a hindrance to its progress.

Commercially, the pastoral interest is the great mainstay of the colony. Directly, or indirectly, all other interests are sustained by it. An insane crusade against it would be the most suicidal policy the colony could adopt. So far from destroying it, the utmost encouragement should be afforded to it that is consistent with other claims. It should be made the interest of the squatters to increase the pastoral productions of the soil pending its appropriation for agricultural or other purposes. This inducement does not exist at present. Security of tenure is wanting. The outlay of capital in the prosecution of improvement is checked. The evil that the Orders in Council were intended to cure exists still in spite of them, to the great injury of the colony, and the stirring up of class hatreds.

These two facts—that the present tenure of Crown lands is not satisfactory, and that it is in the highest degree desirable that it should be made so, form the grounds why a fresh settlement of the land question should be attempted. No one will pretend now to predict the annals of the future, or prescribe when, where, and how the settlement of the waste lands will be accomplished. Time and free trade will best determine the uses to which the country can be put. Much of the land may remain for years, perhaps for ever, devoted to pastoral purposes. Much will be occupied for agriculture and mining. But, pending the time when the capital and labour necessary to develop its ultimate resources shall be forthcoming, it is at once available for pasture. A secure possession of the land for this purpose, under regulations of sufficient flexibility to secure its surrender when required for other objects, would benefit the colony by increasing its export, as well as furnishing the population with an abundance of animal food.

An equitable arrangement, that would settle the points left in doubt by the Orders in Council, and would free the squatters from the risk of uncertain and indefinite taxation, would enable them to determine at once the value of their holdings, and would place their occupation on a sound commercial footing. In consideration of this advantage, it is only reasonable that there should be such a readjustment of the rent and assessment, as should be fair to the rest of the public, by bringing the price paid for the use of Crown lands more into harmony than it is at present with their real value.

Mr. COWPER's Land Bill would have alienated enormous tracts of land at a price far below their value—a course not necessary for the promotion of pastoral pursuits, and calculated not only to lead to ruinous speculation, but to obstruct the course of future settlement. His Assessment Bill, standing isolated by itself, was an arbitrary class tax, unaccompanied by any compensating provisions, and justified only on the ground that the squatters were a lucky lot, and easily got at.

(Sydney Morning Herald, December 24.)

THE WORKING OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

THE historian to whose lot it may fall to record the sayings and doings of the first Parliament of New South Wales will not be able to speak of it in the language of praise. It not only has done little better than nothing, but it has done little better than nothing. So far as regards the absolute work of legislation, it contrasts unfavourably with the preceding nonentity councils. With vastly more talk, it has done less work, and though indulging in more protracted sittings, has achieved fewer finished Acts. Nor does the quality of legislation show any improvement. None of the great questions that agitate society have been settled, or even put in a fair way of settlement. Even those measures on the necessity of which all parties are agreed, and about the main principles of which there is little difference of opinion, are not yet passed. Two years after the New Constitution has been in operation, the colony is still without Municipalities, without District Courts, without adequate provision for superintending the main thoroughfares. Under the old regime the Government though held in check was still strong enough to carry all necessary measures. Under responsible government a strong administration has proved an impossibility, and the conduct of the most ordinary business has been a work of difficulty. If the new constitution had been intended merely to bring legislation to a dead lock, and hamper the practical administration of public affairs, it could hardly have been more successful in effecting this than it has been. Not only are the leading questions relating to the land and representative systems kept in a state of chronic and hopeless agitation, but even the carrying out of small and admitted reforms is made more difficult than ever. The cumbersome machinery will neither work out great results, nor small results of any value, and the people have hitherto found themselves presented with no better laws, and with a far less vigorous administration than they had before.

This backwardness in the actual work of legislation and government has not arisen from indecision or unwillingness on the part of those whose business it was to produce measures, but from the want of sufficient power in the government to carry out its views. The country, when first appealed to, sent up to the Legislature a body of representatives a majority of whom were, on the whole, disposed to encourage a conservative progress. Though recognising the need of many reforms and improvements, the constituents, for the most part, showed, by the choice they made, that they were not favourable to random changes, or to a general and immediate upsetting of existing institutions—that they were disposed to respect rights that had grown up, and were anxious to liberalise the government of the country without being guilty of the crime of repudiation, or the folly of bringing about vital changes in public policy, with a suddenness that would amount to social revolution. The programme of measures set forth in the first inaugural speech harmonised with this feeling on the part of the country, and was acknowledged as satisfactory; yet it has not been realized. The promise of that speech is still unfulfilled. But not because those who avowed that line of policy have drawn back from it, not because they were hypocritical in professing it, not because they made no effort to realise their own ideas, but because the hindrances in the way were more than ever they calculated on. It is one thing to will, another thing to be able to do. A programme of policy so liberal that it was denounced as a theft from the liberal party, is unrealised to this day, mainly through the conduct of those who delight in styling themselves liberals.

From the very first, the Opposition to the Government was formidable, though of a miscellaneous character. No common principle pervaded it. Some sat down against the Treasury benches from disappointed ambition; others because that side promised a fairer field for their aspiring hopes; others from a general love of opposition under all circumstances; others because they were crochety; and others to show their independence. But though all were ready enough to vote against the Government, they were bound together by no common bond of agreement. There was no recognised line of policy to which they all adhered, as distinct from that proclaimed by the Cabinet. No two questions have been found on which they have all thought alike. But this diversity of opinion, aim, and sentiment, though it unfitted them to become a party in power, made them all the more troublesome as an Opposition. The Government was forced at one and the same time to engage in a kind of guerrilla warfare, as well as to confront the solid assaults of more regular Parliamentary opposition. Attacked on all sides, and with every variety of manoeuvre, and surprise, the Cabinet had enough to do to hold its ground. The art of government degenerated into something little better than the art of self-defence. Badgered, worried, hindered, at every step, the Ministry found it impossible to effect a tithe of what they had proposed. Yet the Opposition, though so potent for obstruction, was powerless for positive action. It was still in the minority as was conclusively proved by the ordinary constitutional process. During the second session the Opposition for the second time came into power, and again showed its weakness as a government body. The accession of Mr. COWPER to the Premiership was universally considered to be the signal for a speedy dissolution, for it was notorious that he never did, and never could, command a majority in the House. It was only by the forbearance of those whom he had turned out, that he was able to carry on the business at all, and as soon as he approached those questions in which great interests are involved, his political weakness was instantly exposed.

New South Wales has not been alone in its experience of the working of Responsible Government. Nearly all the other colonies have exhibited the same phenomena, though with local varieties. In all of them a combination, which can only be properly characterised as an anti-administration party, from its having no common bond of union except a passion for opposition, has succeeded in thwarting the progress of legislation, and temporarily upsetting the Cabinet. The remedy for this evil, of course, rests with the people to whom the ultimate appeal lies. Responsible Government being government by party, there can be no vigorous administration till the country strengthens the hands of those who are at once competent to govern as well as willing to govern in harmony with the wishes and best interests of the people. A rapid succession of weak governments cannot fail to be a curse, and will probably lead to disgraceful corruption.

(Sydney Morning Herald, December 30.)

THE SYDNEY EXCHANGE.

THE desire accomplished is sweet. In ancient times important edifices were the task of a generation, and often the most costly, in their use, the most worthless. Here a few years have been sufficient to enable the mercantile body to rear a fabric worthy of the city, worthy of the growing commerce of the Australia, and which, devoted to an enlightened purpose, will last for ages. Yet those who were present to share the congratulations on an event so auspicious, were struck with the rapid changes which transpire in colonial life. Few who prominently shared in the festival of the foundation were present to take part in the formalities of the opening.

It was an occasion to draw the thought to the importance of the intercourse of nations, and to impress the mind anew with the wisdom of that Providence which has made the various distribution of natural products and advantages the incitement to the intercourse and the pledges of the harmony of mankind. The sentiments expressed by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and the chairman, Mr. BULLOCK, enlarged upon by the Consuls of France and America, were not new; but they derived special force from the occasion, and from the perspicuity and elegance of their expression. At such times we cannot fail to see that, deeper far than the surface of nationalities and the ever fluctuating fashions, there lies in the hearts of men a feeling of unity, and a profound conviction that the bitter antagonisms of national jealousies and hate, are a deduction from the stock of general prosperity. Every Englishman must have read with joy, with a lofty consciousness of a just interpretation before the highest tribunal the world affords, the views expressed by the Press of Europe and America on the late Indian misfortunes. The cold reserve and self-trust of the British national character has not prevented a grateful recognition of candid and friendly, though alien, voices in a season of darkness. The gentlemen who represented the commercial interests of those mighty empires whose magnificent destinies dazzle the soberest calculator, said no more than the truth, that England could not be great without communicating her greatness, and that the whole world would suffer in her decline.

We should misinterpret the Consul of France were we to suppose that, in regretting the want of political interest among our commercial men, he had in view any of the mere local questions of the day. He had before him a far more permanent interest of Government. Commerce is now involved in politics—the coherency of our fiscal system, the steadiness of our tariffs, and the inviolability of our engagements, are all interwoven with the principles of law and administration. The time will come when, instead of commerce standing apart from politics, it will lead on the day; instead of merchant princes being only men of vast wealth, they will become the Mentors of the State. We do not expect every owner of a marine store or barge to study the relations of society and the dependence of one class on all; but we shall not ask too much of those who, from the extent of their resources, the liberality of their intercourse, and their general information, are qualified to take their share in the legislatures of their respective countries.

We have no fear that our Chamber of Commerce will not fulfil its proper calling. It will watch over finance with a large and generous concern for the welfare of the State; it will extinguish the crudities which, for a selfish party, would put to hazard the trade of the country, and place innumerable comforts beyond the reach of the masses. Holland, when limited her imports to enhance their price; Spain shut out her American ports the commerce of the world; England, to a recent time, imposed duties on raw material, and rejected customers who could pay her only in food. No man will dare to say, with the page of history now before him, that questions of trade and finance are not moral questions, that they do not affect the happiness, the intellectual development, even the spiritual welfare of myriads of the human race. Every thing which shuts up the avenues of industry—which compels men to labour for what they do not enjoy, or which checks their commerce, adds to the mass of misery, discontent, and degradation.

The remarks of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and the American Consul on the Electric Telegraph pointed out another interesting feature of the celebration. We have grown familiar with the advantages of the telegraph as it is shown in the Press, but for the first time we realize their benefit in New South Wales. All language fails to utter the emotions of the heart in contemplating this simple, inexpensive, ever-faithful method of communication. A few months and every colony of Australia will be in communication—a few years more and we shall never be distant from home. Science will master all difficulties in establishing this inestimable advantage in every land, and the whole world will be exposed daily to the view of every cottager.

These are reflections which have excited emotions of thankfulness in the hearts of the numerous spectators of this pleasing scene, far less dazzling than many; but as our reporters will tell, full of grace and attraction.

It should not be forgotten that this large building has been completed without fatal accidents, and that by the prudence of the directors it has been completed without excessive cost.

(Sydney Morning Herald, December 31.)

THE TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT.

THE despatches relative to the Administration of the Government in the absence of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, have just been printed. They, so far, throw light on the curious arrangement that is in existence, and which recently proved so awkward, as to show that it was not adopted through any oversight, but was a blunder deliberately committed.

It was on the 21st of July, 1856, that Mr. LABOUCHERE first wrote to Sir WILLIAM DENISON on the subject, when he informed his Excellency that the best means of providing a *locum tenens* for him in case of his absence, had "been for some time under the consideration of her MAJESTY'S Government." This prolonged consideration, however, of the matter does not seem to have resulted in the discovery of anything very profound. The old plan of appointing the COLONIAL SECRETARY Acting-Governor will not do any longer, says Mr. LABOUCHERE, very properly, "because this officer will be among those who will assume and resign office on political grounds, and it is obvious that a functionary so circumstanced ought not in justice to himself, as well as the community, to be entrusted with the Government of the colony during any casual vacancy." There being no Lieutenant-Governor in the colony on whom the chief authority could devolve, it became necessary to devise some other scheme. Nothing original, however, was proposed. The genius of the Colonial Office was not quite equal to the task of invention. A hunt among the office records revealed a precedent which was caught at as a solution of the difficulty, and "Her MAJESTY'S Government determined to revert to a practice not unknown in former colonial administration." Mr. LABOUCHERE does not say whether this plan worked satisfactorily when it was tried, nor does he venture a word to show that the arrangement is a good one in itself, and likely to suit the present circumstances of New South Wales. He is satisfied to have found a precedent for it. This plan was to make the CHIEF JUSTICE, the PRESIDENT of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY, joint administrators, and a warrant dated July 1st, 1856, was made out accordingly.

The SECRETARY OF STATE does not mention the instances when this method of providing a substitute for the GOVERNOR had been adopted, nor whether responsible Government was in existence at the time. We suspect that it was not, and in that case the precedent is no precedent at all. Amongst the colonies in which responsible Government has been established, we remember no instance in which the absence of the GOVERNOR has been provided for in this way. So anomalous an arrangement could hardly have failed of being exposed and condemned, had it been brought into operation anywhere where there was regular Parliamentary Government. The same objections that exist to the appointment, as sole Acting-Governor, of a Colonial Secretary responsible to Parliament, exist to his being joined with others in the Administration. The difficulty is hardly diluted, while to some extent it is even complicated by his association with other officials. Mr. LABOUCHERE defends the arrangement on the ground that the COLONIAL SECRETARY's intimate knowledge of affairs renders him a desirable confidant to those who may be appointed to act. But his knowledge would be equally with them. He is bound to tender them advice, and he is responsible for that advice to the Parliament.

Mr. LABOUCHERE seems to have overlooked when he made his first arrangement, that to neither of the three offices of Chief Justice, President of the Legislative Council, and Colonial Secretary is there any natural succession. All of them are appointments, made directly by the Crown. So that in case of contemporary death or resignation there would be no chief authority at all, nor could the vacant offices be refilled at once except by some irregular and provisional process. The reason why the SECRETARY OF STATE preferred to put the Governorship into commission, instead of allowing it to devolve on the chief military officer on the spot, is stated to be, that by that plan an officer of low rank might rise to a dignity "inappropriate to his character in the service." The military headquarters having been removed to Melbourne, while the Governor-Generalship remains at Sydney, would make it possible for a subordinate military officer to be Acting-Governor-General, while his commanding officer at Melbourne had no civil rank whatever. To meet this objection, Sir WILLIAM DENISON, in a communication dated the 8th September, 1856, suggests that the Major-General commanding the troops should be Acting-Governor in any colony of the group in which there may happen to be a vacancy. But to this Mr. LABOUCHERE intimates, in reply, that it is not expedient for the chief military officer to be removed from Victoria, where his professional services may at any time be required, and that therefore he is only available as Governor on the spot. Some one else must be found to fill vacancies that may occur elsewhere.

Sir WILLIAM DENISON, in acknowledging the receipt of the first warrant, pointed out that the distinction between the CHIEF JUSTICE and the PRESIDENT of the Legislative Council was imaginary, the same person at that time filling both offices, and that the nominal triumvirate was therefore really a duumvirate. It would have been rather awkward fix for the colony to have had two Governors, if they could not happen to agree! Mr. LABOUCHERE accordingly sends out a fresh warrant, substituting for the Chief Justice the military officer next in seniority to the Commanding Officer.

What arrangements have been made for the other Australian colonies, we do not know. The two senior military officers being taken up by Victoria and New South Wales, the others probably have to put up with the third, fourth, and fifth in seniority. There would be considerable inconvenience in sending about from one colony to another in search of a military officer of the proper grade, and it would be certainly simpler—military etiquette apart—to let the appointment devolve on the senior officer on the spot. The appointment confers no permanent rank, and whatever temporary disarrangement of rank among military men it might occasion, the inconvenience is trivial compared with making a responsible Minister an irresponsible Governor.

(Sydney Morning Herald, December 17.)

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE agricultural exhibition at Collingwood was to be admired for the plan rather than the execution. Obvious causes, such as the extraordinary heat of the preceding days, prevented the gathering of stock and produce in quantities sufficient to satisfy the expectation of visitors, with whom often quantity is everything. We shall, however, leave our reporters to tell what was to be seen, and "who were there to see."

Liverpool affords a striking example of individual enterprise, and how much one spirited man may accomplish. The outlay has been great; we hope, great will be the return. The encouragement of agriculture and of new methods of tillage, with all the collateral improvements, is a noble task for any man. Whatever system obtains from the earth the greatest amount of produce at the minimum cost of human toil, must, in every land, be the true system of culture. Thus the machinery and implements brought into notice by these shows may be specially deserving in a new country. Where manual labour is in demand, the mechanic and engineer may be greater benefactors than even in South America people still turn up the soil with a wooden plough, and they would doubtless resent the innovations of RANSOME. It is not long since the inventor of contrivances to exact a larger share of profit from the earth,

would, however, have found great difficulty of insuring his life. The very men whose labour was lightened would have deemed him their enemy. These agricultural protectionists have now died out, and none look with more interest on the contrivances to connect science with labour than those who have labour to sell. They have learned that society loses throughout by persevering in crude and roundabout systems when others lighter and more effectual may be applied.

The discussion of the land question has naturally brought up questions relating to farms and farmers. We need not say that we are not prepared to entertain schemes of protection—abandoned even where special taxes are cast on the land. An artificial stimulus to production would be impracticable, and if not it would be injurious. There are districts of the colony adapted for cultivation, because they are accessible. Where there is no market there cannot long be cultivation. A bad harvest will not pay for lack of quantity; and in a good harvest the price is too low to pay for carriage.

We have in these colonies a bar to extensive agriculture. Those who have been acquainted with the history of these colonies for twenty years, are well aware that farmers are liable to many vicissitudes, and that they would be injured by any sudden rush to agriculture—one which should draw away labourers from other employments, and make them producers rather than consumers. We have been much entertained, therefore, by some of the motives addressed to the farmers near Sydney, to make them favour the occupation of Crown Lands for nothing, as if they could not see as well as we, that any bricklayer or carpenter, that anything which suddenly causes over-production, which destroys the relations of employment, would be as injurious to the maker of cornstarch as of houses. Our duty is to remove every obstacle to cultivation; to make it as smooth as possible for a man who feels inclined to devote himself to the plough; but it is not the interest of the farmer that the carpenter should turn wheat-grower, and instead of consuming corn, and giving in exchange his labour as an artisan, devote his time to a less profitable employment. A steady increase of cultivators is most desirable, but to do any good they must increase side by side with the other occupations of the colony. Compulsory cultivation, which some town-bred politicians propose to check land speculation, is but a foolish and ineffectual remedy. If cultivation will pay, it is not necessary to enforce it; if not, it is labour misdirected; it is compulsory ruin. Accordingly, although many years ago this scheme was tried, it was found to be oppressive and partial, and was soon abandoned. It is childish to suppose that the "poor man" will continue to grow crops which he cannot sell; and it would be detestable tyranny to make him forfeit his land for failing in what the laws of political economy declare to be pernicious, so far as it succeeds, and which, in the long run, is futile.

The Agricultural Show however proves that in the county of Cumberland the plough has its enlightened friends. It is surprising that we have hitherto had nothing of the kind. Such exhibitions have been made on a very respectable scale in Tasmania for many years. There the annual meeting of the society is the grand day in the midland districts, and draws the most wealthy, public-spirited, and ingenious into useful contact and co-operation. New South Wales is far behind that despised colony in the co-operative spirit, however, we intend rather to congratulate, than to complain.

(Sydney Morning Herald, January 7.)

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The B.A. and yearly examinations commenced on the 30th November and terminated on the 10th December, A.D. 1857. The following gentlemen were declared entitled to the B.A. degree:—Sydney Burdick, Stuart Hawthorn, Randolph Charles Wain. In the yearly examinations the following gentlemen obtained first and second classes. The names are in order of merit.

CLASSES.	2ND YEAR.	1ST YEAR.
1st Class.	Matthews, John.	1st Class.
2nd Class.	Matthews, John.	2nd Class.
3rd Class.	Matthews, John.	3rd Class.
4th Class.	Matthews, John.	4th Class.
5th Class.	Matthews, John.	5th Class.
6th Class.	Matthews, John.	6th Class.
7th Class.	Matthews, John.	7th Class.
8th Class.	Matthews, John.	8th Class.
9th Class.	Matthews, John.	9th Class.
10th Class.	Matthews, John.	10th Class.

MOORE COLLEGE.—The chapel which forms part of the new buildings of this institution, commenced on Thursday, 17th December, under circumstances of peculiar interest. The Bishop of Sydney had kindly undertaken to preach upon the occasion, and to occupy also every temporary additional sitting that could be provided. At the offertory a collection was made, the whole sum amounting to £10 9s. 9d. At the conclusion of the service many of the congregation visited the other parts of the building, and the Bishop, with Mrs. Barker, and a numerous party of the clergy of the diocese, were hospitably entertained at the residence of the principal of the college.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.—The annual examination of the pupils attending this institution commenced on Wednesday, 16th and terminated on the 18th December. The Seminary of St. Mary's is one of the chief educational establishments of the Roman Catholic body, and although the advanced pupils are from time to time drafted into the College at Lyndhurst, still the annual examinations at the secondary school afford a good criterion of the educational status of the children of this denomination. The present examination possessed peculiar interest, inasmuch as it was to some extent associated in the mind with that superior institution—the Affiliated College—the examinations of which have been under consideration during the present year; for in the result of such examinations will be found the means of judging of the amount of success which may attend the University College. Regarded in this or in any other light, the examination was in the highest degree satisfactory; for, notwithstanding the drawback of irregular attendance, which has in some instances been experienced, the proficiency in the several departments of study. Among the pupils enumerated French, Latin, geometry, algebra, natural philosophy, French, English grammar, ancient and modern history, and the elements of the sciences, such as reflect the highest credit on the teachers, and to elicit the admiration of the examiners and visitors. At noon on the 18th, the prizes, which consisted of books, were distributed by the Venerable Archdeacon McEneaney and the Reverend Mr. Sheehy, in the presence of the parents and relatives of some of the boys and other visitors. Preceding the ceremony of distribution the Archdeacon briefly addressed the pupils, and exhorted them to the religious as well as secular education, commencing their past acquisition, and urging them to improve their minds for the future. The awarding of the prizes having been completed, the boys separated for the Christmas vacation.

ANTHROPOMETRIC AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday afternoon, 6th January, the twelfth monthly meeting of this society was held in Exchange, and was well attended. Mr. William McDonnell was voted to the chair. Several papers on important subjects were read.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.—Gentlemen,—Since my address of 18th October, I have accepted the office of Colonial Treasurer under Mr. COWPER's Administration. The desire I have to support the present Ministry has induced me to take this step at this critical period in our political history—a step which I feel personally will not diminish the confidence you have hitherto reposed in me as your representative. I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, Your faithful servant, ROBERT CAMPBELL. Fort-street, 4th January.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.—Gentlemen,—At the earnest request of many of your number, I again offer myself as a candidate for one of your representatives in the Legislative Assembly. As I am personally acquainted with a large portion of the constituency, and as my political principles must now be patent to all, I propose, on the present occasion, to pursue a course which I believe to be the right one for a candidate so well known to follow. I shall not, directly or indirectly, solicit or influence a single vote—my election or rejection shall be the result of your own unbiased judgment upon my claim to serve you again in the councils of the country. It is true that, while my election to the high and onerous office of Speaker, reflected honour upon the constituency I represented, as well as upon myself, it also precluded me from taking part in the deliberations or discussions of any of the measures submitted to the Assembly; nevertheless, less, I was not willing to enable you to judge whether I justified your choice of me as one of your representatives in that Assembly.

On the day of nomination, I shall be able, I trust, to satisfy you in respect to any points in my conduct or principles as a public man, upon which you may consider explanations to be necessary. I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant, DANIEL COOPER.

TO ROBERT TROUTH, Esq., Greenwicks, Darling Point.—Gentlemen,—The undersigned, Electors of the Sydney Hamlets, feeling confident that you are a man who will support our interests in the Legislative Assembly, hereby request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination at the ensuing election for one of the independent electoral division of the colony. In the event of your acquiescence in this our request, we undertake to use our best efforts to secure your return. Here follow 380 signatures.

To the Electors signing the above requisition. In accordance with the request contained in the requisition now presented to me, I beg to thank you sincerely for proposing to confer upon me the honour of representing the large and influential constituency of the Sydney Hamlets, and to assure you that, if elected, I shall endeavour to do so to the faithful fulfilment of the duties devolving upon a member of the Legislature. The greatest interest I have in the colony, agricultural, and pastoral pursuits in the colony, induces me to ally with those who desire to promote the prosperity of the country. The chief question of the day is, "the just settlement of the land bill."

On this subject I have already communicated my opinion by petitions of the late Legislative House of Assembly, and believe that the prayer of that petition was generally carried out, the humble individual would obtain the opportunity of acquiring a farm on which to settle with his family on more advantageous terms than any hitherto offered.

I am directly opposed to the alienation of the public land at 5s. per acre, because it would prove adverse to the interests of the country by giving capitalists an undue influence in the disposal of the land, and thereby render the settlement of the country impracticable to men of small means.

I conceive that, for these and other reasons, it would be prudent to depart at present from the minimum upset price of £1 per acre, but having long been deeply impressed with the necessity and advantage of rendering the acquisition of land by those of limited means simple and expeditious, I am prepared most heartily to support such measures as may appear best calculated to promote that most desirable object.

In any bill which may be presented to the Legislature for the extension of the House of Assembly, I shall be prepared to support that principle which will best represent the classes and all interests. It is my intention very shortly to visit the electors in the various hamlets, when I shall be happy to explain fully my views which I entertain on these and other subjects. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Greenwicks, December 30th. ROBERT TROUTH.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MURRAY.—Gentlemen,—The Assembly having dissolved, not as has been disingenuously stated, because Ministers were defeated on the Land Bill, but because after their virtual defeat upon the Land Bill, the House refused them their further confidence, I think it my duty to place my services at the disposal of the electors of the County of Murray. I have been in attendance every day but one during the past two sessions. Assisted by Mr. Jones I introduced an Electoral Bill, which has been generally admitted to be one of the most important measures introduced by Mr. Parker, and which though rejected by the Assembly yet remains on record for future use. I was one of the minority of eight in a House of forty-four, which rejected the second reading of the Land Bill, and I was one of the progressive members, finally compelling the withdrawal of that obnoxious measure. In matters of finance my views are in the side of retrenchment, and I have been in advance of every Government and of a majority of the Assembly. And lately I made it my business, and in some measure contributed, to bring about a dissolution. My constant endeavour has been to stand by principles, and in doing so I have warmly relied on, and I believe have succeeded in obtaining, independent action. In the last session I was honoured by a majority of the electors of the County of Murray to be their representative in the House of Assembly. I have since been found in frequent opposition to the past and present Government. I opposed Mr. Parker's, and I considered it inefficient, and proceeding—if upon any sound principle—upon an unsound principle, because I considered it worse than inefficient, and apart from former principles. To both Governments I have been naturally an object of animosity, and the letter of hostility, which in proportion as it was the letter of hostility, has been perhaps the more malignant. I trust when we meet to be able to explain such parts of my public conduct as may appear to require explanation.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, WILLIAM FORSTER. Brush Farm, Ryde, January 4, 1858.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.—Gentlemen,—I am now a Candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for one of the independent electoral division of the colony. I offer myself without a long string of names attached to a requisition. If you elect me the following principles shall form the basis of my legislative action. First—I look to the Land as the fountain of all national wealth.

Second—Industry the only means by which wealth can be realised. Third—Commerce and Internal Trade the means of exchanging the surplus of our industry for that of other nations, and the distribution of it generally amongst our people. Under these heads I class the great duties of legislation.

The Land—the fountain of national wealth—should be thrown open for free selection by the people, without auction, at a low uniform stated price, subject to a tax for internal improvements only, in such small portions, as may be considered sufficient for a comfortable home. No individual should be permitted to select more than 200 acres, with a right of commutation for the cattle of the agricultural settlers on all enclosed lands, so far as an occupier of the land is concerned, and no individual should be permitted to select more than 200 acres, with a right of commutation for the cattle of the agricultural settlers on all enclosed lands, so far as an occupier of the land is concerned, and no individual should be permitted to select more than 200 acres, with a right of commutation for the cattle of the agricultural settlers on all enclosed lands, so far as an occupier of the land is concerned.

Commerce and Internal Trade.—I am for giving our merchants such encouragement as will induce them to build a mercantile marine equal to the wants of the colony, so that they may not be obliged to import, instead of having it done, as at present, by foreign shipping. I am for laying the foundation of a manufacturing system, that will sustain the marine when provided. For the facilitation of internal trade, I propose to advocate the immediate formation of two lines of tramways, south and west, from the terminus of the Southern Railway. These once substantially formed would do more to develop the country, and need little repair, until our circumstances would warrant as in laying a permanent railway.

I am opposed to the imposition of taxes on any description of colonial industry, as so placed in a position to be able to compete with the tariff for revenue purposes, and against involving the country further into debt for any purpose whatever.

I am in favour of electoral reform, of representation on the basis of population, of manhood suffrage, if accompanied with secret voting. I am against State aid to religion. In favour of assisting educational establishments, if conducted by competent teachers, without reference to either a Denominational or National plan. I am in favour of a federal Government. I am in favour of boarding the resources of the country every possible way to supply a fund to sustain general education, and encourage honest industry. If you approve of the above outline of my general views, and think I can serve you in the advocacy of them, my services are at your disposal; but I will not have any hand in perpetrating the present degradation and absurd policy of degrading and blinding down the energies of the country by the condition of perpetual dependence on foreign supplies. If you want this done, you must procure another representative. Yours very respectfully, WILLIAM R. ALLIE. January 1st.

January 1st.

WILLIAM R. ALLIE.

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the
Sydney Hamlets.
Balmain, 5th January, 1858.

which they reside, are requested to call at the Central Committee Rooms, at Mr. Barkhausen's City Wine Vaults, George-street.

... now on hand, up to 108 x 84. HARGRE and PHELPS, Circular Quay.

ARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply
to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

98 (late 35), William-street, Woolloomooloo.

ances on same consigned to Messrs. JOHN ARMITAGE and CO., London. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—CHINA PRODUCE.
The Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and
Wholesale and Retail Dealers, are reminded that the cargo of the
steamer *China*, from China, are now on view at the City Market.
Intending purchasers desirous of testing the quality of the
goods, or of a (a) superior sample may obtain
specimens by applying to the auctioneers prior to the day of

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
City Mart, 311, George-street. Saturday, 9th January,
1870.

China Matting.
Important to Drapers, Clothmakers, Furniture Dealers,
Parties furnishing, and others.
For positive sale.
VDM over FK, in triangles.
1—100 rolls, each 40 yards, 4-4 white China Matting
2—do ditto ditto, 4-4 ditto ditto
3—50 ditto ditto, 4-4 check ditto
4—15 ditto ditto, 4-4 ditto
Just landed, ex Gertrude.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have re-
ceived instructions from Messrs. Vial D'Arm,
Messrs. Ode, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 311,
George-street, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11
o'clock,
the above shipment of superior china matting, being
the only parcel in the market.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S SALE.
To close accounts.
Pins pickles
Ditto mixed oils
Ditto flavoured vinegar
Mustard
Salmon
Honeycomb tea
Tobacco
Colza and Rape Oil, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have re-
ceived instructions to sell by auction, to close
accounts—
18 cases Bull's pin's pickles
8 ditto Wybrow's pin's pickles
1 ditto pin's pickles
1 ditto half-pin's flavoured vinegar
5 ditto Wybrow's mustard
5 ditto Pease's ditto
10 ditto 2 lb. pressed fresh salmon.
Ex Leake,
30 three-quarter chests honeycomb tea
30 chests tobacco
30 drums colza and rape oil, &c.
An invoice of grocers' paper.
Terms, cash.

Bowden Furniture, &c., &c.
Complete Dividend Calculator and Universal Ready
Reckoner
Swiss Works, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by
auction, at the City Mart, 364, George-street,
MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock,
mahogany writing table, with drawers and pigeon
holes
mahogany case, containing pigeon holes, drawers, &c.,
with patent slide doors
gentleman's mahogany press
case-nestled maple chairs
Londre-made case-lacked easy arm chair
man of the world, coloured, on rollers
instant
McQuinn's Dictionary, new edition
Complete Calculator, for casting dividends on bank-
rupt estates, &c., on all debts up to £50,000; and
Universal Ready Reckoner; adapted for solicitors,
merchants, &c., &c.
large carpet, gilt tassels and weights
an original edition of Swift's works, published in 1768,
12 vols.
swords, sundries, &c. Terms at sale.
Stephenham Farm, Peterham.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by
auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street,
HURDAY next, the 16th January, at 11 o'clock,
small farm of about five acres, all fenced in and partly
cleared, situated near the junction of the old and new
Canterbury Road, being one of the allotments on Mr.
Fisher's No. 4 plan of the Breckland farms.
Plan on view at the Mart.

CARRINGTON, PORT & SHIPBURN.
spacious Family Residence, in the Town of Carrington-
Road, Port Stephens, with about an acre of land to
each, and planted with fruit trees.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are in-
structed to sell by auction, at the City Mart,
George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 21st Janu-
ary, at 11 o'clock,
very roomy and substantial verandah cottages,
situated in the town of Carrington, Port Stephens,
new lot to be light respectable tenant. The one con-
taining ten rooms, and the other eight rooms, besides
out-offices. Water in the premises, with large
garden.
The sale of this property will be absolute, in con-
sequence of the immediate departure of the proprietor from
colonry.
The Auctioneers beg to remind intending pur-
chasers that the A. A. Company's new line of road from
England is now nearly completed to Port Stephens,
about several days earlier than the former produce for ship-
ment to this market have travelled over it this season,
as the present Government, in conjunction with the
Company, have appropriated a large sum of money
to the extension of the line of the road. It is fully
expected that in the course of next season vessels will be
sent direct to England from this splendid harbour,
and the shipping and landing of goods will be greatly
facilitated, and the sailing vessels land cargo within a few hundred yards of
property.
Terms at sale.

PARAMATTA RIVER.
Residence of Mr. Wm. Albemarle.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are fa-
voured with instructions from Monsieur Boute,
Comptroller of France, to sell by auction, on the ground,
MONDAY, the 16th of January next,
the above residence, a very respectable villa,
being subdivisions of the estate on which the Comptroller
resides, and situated in front and on either side of the
water, and the entrance to the river, it is fully
expected that in the course of next season vessels will be
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BOWDEN and THRELKELD are fa-
voured with instructions from Monsieur Boute,
Comptroller of France, to sell by auction, on the ground,
MONDAY, the 16th of January next,
the above residence, a very respectable villa,
being subdivisions of the estate on which the Comptroller
resides, and situated in front and on either side of the
water, and the entrance to the river, it is fully
expected that in the course of next season vessels will be
sent direct to England from this splendid harbour,
and the shipping and landing of goods will be greatly
facilitated, and the sailing vessels land cargo within a few hundred yards of
property.
Terms at sale.

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